

HARD COAL TO JUMP AT SIGN FROM ROADS

Eight Big Lines Directly Control
78 Per Cent of Total Output
of Anthracite.

MERCHANTS AWAIT ORDERS

When Circular Reaches Them To-
morrow They Will Add 25 Cents
a Ton to Domestic Sizes—"In-
dependents" Virtually Con-
trolled by Combination.

Eight railroads controlled in 1907 78.04 per cent of the entire production of anthracite in the United States. The proportion to-day is, if anything, greater than this. This figure, however, does not present the complete story of the grip which these eight railroads, with their tonnage and price "understandings," exercise over the anthracite industry.

The reason why the independent coal operators, even though they mine only 21.96 per cent of the anthracite supply, do not inject a semblance of competition into the trade may be found in the existence of what are known as the "93 per cent contracts." Through these contracts the alleged "independent" operators dispose of more than a third of their total output to the coal departments or subsidiary companies of the eight railroads.

The story of the struggle which resulted in the closing of these 65 per cent contracts is one of the most interesting in the annals of monopoly development in this country. Suffice it to say at this point that the "independents" who are parties to them have agreed that the contracts should run for the life of the mines, thus silencing forever all their protests against their provisions.

The control of the eight railroads over these 65 per cent contract operators is, therefore, only less complete than their control of their own subsidiary coal mining companies. And as these contract operators produce a third of the coal mined by the independents, or, roughly, 7 per cent of the total production of anthracite, they swell the percentage of production over which the eight railroads exercise sovereignty to 85.

This, then, is the anthracite "octopus" which purports to boost the price of the necessity of life it controls 25 cents a ton to cover an advance in the cost of production of approximately 15 cents, as The Tribune pointed out yesterday morning.

Profit in Suspension.

The situation offers still another kernel of profit to the operators. It has been assumed all along, naturally enough, that the suspension for nearly two months of active mining meant a loss to the operators as well as to the miners, but yesterday members of the Retail Dealers' Association figured that this suspension had, on the contrary, further enriched the operators. They explained that the sales of coal had been as great as if there had been no suspension, the reserve stocks being drawn upon, while, because of the suspension and uncertainty for the future, the operators had refused to grant the usual summer discounts in domestic sizes. These discounts, if allowed, would have been 50 cents a ton during April and 40 cents a ton for May. As it is, no discount is to be allowed until the June purchases begin.

It looks as if every strike or suspension of work was a source of extra profit to the operators, said one of these retailers. "The consumer pays for the additional expense resulting from the inevitable waste of coal; he pays also a handsome bonus to the operator for his generosity to the miner, and above and beyond all this he hands to the former one two months of velvet for the anxiety which the demands of the miner has caused him."

The Coal Merchants' Association, which takes in the entire retail coal trade, held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 90 West street, to consider the situation in the anthracite trade. Nearly the entire trade was represented.

It was announced after the meeting that a circular would be received from the agents of the coal companies to-day announcing the new prices, which will be an advance of 25 cents a ton over 1911 prices in the case of egg, nut, stove, chestnut and pea sizes. The June reduction of 30 cents a ton will go into effect in the domestic sizes. When the dealers receive the notice to-day they will add the advances to the retail prices and inform their customers of the new rates.

No Advance in Steam Sizes.

The changes have not been made on the steam sizes—buckhead Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Pea coal, though regarded as one of the steam sizes, is sometimes used as domestic coal. It has been scarce, however, for some time. There was some doubt yesterday as to whether it would be advanced in price. The advance may also involve broken anthracite, the largest reserved size.

Arthur F. Rice, commissioner of the Coal Merchants' Association, said, after yesterday's meeting:

"The retail merchants have no hand in determining what the price of coal may be. They are the distributing agents, and the prices are fixed by the selling agencies of the companies and the wholesalers. The steam sizes compete with soft coal for steam purposes, which is probably one reason why the price is not advanced in these sizes. When the suspension took place there was a fair stock of coal, but it is now nearly exhausted. One of the objects of the meeting to-day was to permit the dealers to get in touch with one another to discuss the situation and the present supply, which is very small."

The eight railroads which are now dictating the price of anthracite to the country are the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, the Central Valley Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Erie, which controls the New York, Susquehanna and Western; the Dela-

THEODORE ROOSEVELT BEGINNING HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE NEW JERSEY DELEGATES.



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Good-by to the Square Rigged Sailing Barque

An almost final blow in the steam vessel's successful effort to sweep the wind propelled craft from the seas has been dealt by the sale of the famous Standard Oil fleet. An interesting article on this subject will appear in

Next Sunday's Tribune.

BONFIRE BULLET FATAL

Cartridge Explodes, Causing the Death of Boy Playing Near By.

The third fatal accident in the Schriber family, of No. 242 3d street, occurred yesterday, when Florian, a lad five years old, was killed by a bullet from a cartridge that had been thrown into a bonfire.

The child was playing in front of his home with several other children. A short distance away some older boys had a bonfire blazing in the center of the street. One of them threw a box of cartridges on the fire. There was an explosion, and little Florian fell with a bullet in his heart. Patrolman Smith took the child to a drug store. An ambulance surgeon said he had been killed instantly.

About two years ago Florian's oldest sister, seven years old, was run over and killed by an automobile. About five months ago a brother, twelve years old, was killed by a brick falling from a roof.

WANT TO RETAIN DR. MUCK

Germans Would Have Imperial Government Take Action.

Berlin, May 23.—In the Prussian House of Lords to-day Professor Waldeyer, president of the Academy of Sciences, called attention to the intended departure of Dr. Karl Muck from Germany to assume the directorship of the Symphony Orchestra at Boston. He urged the government to do its utmost to induce Dr. Muck to remain in Berlin.

Similar remarks were made in the Chamber of Deputies.

It was officially announced on January 11 that Dr. Muck had been engaged to return to the directorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra after an absence of four years. He left Boston to become general musical director of the Imperial Theatre by the German Emperor's appointment. It was understood then that he would return to Boston when his engagement abroad was ended. The efforts of the Germans to detain him have made his stay a longer one than he intended.

WEDDING LICENSE UNUSED

After Obtaining It Miss Fownes Decides to Wait.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Pittsburgh, May 23.—Miss Mary Fownes, a golf player of national reputation, and Matthew J. Scammel, of Sparrow Point, Md., went to Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, obtained a marriage license, thought better of it, and returned to Pittsburgh, arriving here just before midnight.

Henry C. Fownes, father of the girl, also is a golf player known throughout the United States.

"It was only a little foolish stunt," said Miss Fownes, "and we're sorry it happened. Really, we didn't get married, you know, but we are going to real soon."

LOVE IS EVERYTHING, SAYS MRS. GARLAND

Woman Who Gives Up \$10,000.-
000 Tells Why She Will
Marry Again.

MAY HAVE DOWER RIGHT

Pfance, Who Is a Lawyer, De-
clares That Is a Matter of
Litigation—Charities To
Be Continued.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Boston, May 23.—"Money isn't everything and love is—or pretty nearly," and there you have the explanation of Mrs. James A. Garland herself of why she is calmly giving up \$10,000,000. The beautiful widow, whose announcement that she is to give up the money left her by her husband on condition that she never marry again, to-day told why she was to marry on Saturday Francis Cushing Green of New York, her school friend and sweetheart.

At her summer home in Bourne to-day Mrs. Garland and her fiancé both declared that they were happy and didn't care about the money.

"I am marrying for love," said Mrs. Garland.

"Same here," said her fiancé. "And the both of them smiled, as if to say that \$10,000,000 didn't appeal to them, anyhow."

"Mr. Green is my attorney," said Mrs. Garland, "and so I'll let him do the talking."

"To tell you the truth," said Mr. Green, "there isn't much to tell about the romance. I have known Mrs. Garland ever since we were youngsters. We've always been the best of friends and I've always admired her immensely. We grew up. She married, and you know all about that. When her husband died I was her attorney and became manager of her estate, and on Saturday I'm to marry her."

"Will she continue to live here?"

"Yes, for the summer, at any rate."

"How about her numerous pet charities here? Will she give those up?"

"No, indeed; though now I don't think we can call them charities. They are all self-supporting."

"And it's true that she will forfeit that large amount of money when she marries you?"

"That's what the will says," he replied, rather evasively, and again he smiled.

"But isn't a widow entitled to a third, anyway?"

"That's more a matter of litigation, I believe. She's certainly a clever, plucky little woman, and it's wonderful the way she has brought up those children."

Mrs. Garland is the sister of Frederic Tudor, of Needham; Mrs. Frederick S. Converse, of the Crossways, Westwood, who was formerly Emma Tudor; Mrs. Edward W. Slade, who was Euphemia Tudor, and Mrs. W. Sterling Burgess, the first wife of Alexander H. Higgins, who before her marriage was a Losamond Tudor.

SHIP BRINGS 850 MICE.

The Atlantic Transport liner Mesaba, which has brought many thousands of horses and cows to this country from England, arrived here yesterday with a consignment of 850 white mice. She left London with a thousand rodents, but 150 died during the journey. The little animals, which were kept in small boxes, were consigned to Dr. Francis C. Wood, professor of pathology of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and will be used for experimental purposes.

WOMAN BEATEN AND LEFT FOR DEAD BY ROBBER

Contractor, Returning to His
Home in Flatbush, Finds
Wife Unconscious.

HER RECOVERY DOUBTFUL

Fights Desperately, and the As-
sailant Flees Without Booty
—Second Attack in
That Section.

The second of murderous assaults upon Flatbush women at their homes within a month was discovered last night by Victor Pfauwer, a contractor, when he arrived at his home, at No. 1522 East 19th street, and stumbled over the unconscious form of his wife, who was lying on a rug in the parlor.

He switched on the electric light, and saw his wife was bleeding from many wounds on the head and face. He telephoned to the Coney Island Hospital for an ambulance, and Mrs. Pfauwer was removed to that institution.

It was three hours before she recovered consciousness. Then she told the story of the assault, which tallies in every important detail with a similar attack upon Mrs. Annie Maxwell, a widow, at her home, No. 616 East 32d street, on April 24.

"About a week ago," said Mrs. Pfauwer, who is thirty-two years old, "a man, heavy built and tall, who looked like an Indian, asked to see the upper floor of my house, which is for rent. He said it pleased him, but that he would return later after consulting his wife."

"He came back this afternoon and said he would rent the floor. He gave me \$10 deposit and asked for a receipt. I sat down to a writing desk and, as I did, he struck me on the head with a blackjack."

"The blow did not stun me, as my thick hair broke the force of the blow. I grappled with him, seizing his wrists, and tried to bring the struggle toward the mantle, where there was a sharp paper cutter that would be some defence."

"I kept screaming as I struggled with the man, who swore that he would kill me if I did not shut up, but I only screamed the louder."

"Finally he wrenched his hands free. He grabbed me by the throat with one hand, and as things began to grow black I saw him draw a revolver from his pocket, and a moment later he struck me on the forehead with it. I do not remember any more."

The police say that Mrs. Pfauwer's assailant struck her at least twenty times with the revolver butt, and the marvel is that he did not kill her. As it is, she is suffering from concussion of the brain, and the physicians fear she has a fractured skull.

The police of the Parkville station, who are working on the case, believe they know who her assailant is, and expect to arrest him within twenty-four hours.

He did not steal anything, although there were \$300 in cash and four diamond rings in the desk where he attacked Mrs. Pfauwer.

The police believe the assailant was certain he had killed Mrs. Pfauwer and made his escape as quickly as possible, not stopping to ransack the house.

SUFFRAGISTS SEEK REVENGE

Plan Boycott on Britain for Pankhurst Sentence.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Milwaukee, May 23.—The Mississippi Valley suffragist conference to-day received a resolution presented by Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop, of Chicago, proposing that all women identified with the suffragette movement and all sympathizers refuse to buy British made goods thenceforth abroad as an American protest against the imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst as a criminal.

The resolution was not acted upon to-day, as the convention was in Milwaukee for the day as a recess from its real labors in Chicago, and action will be taken at Chicago to-morrow. Mrs. Bishop is the wife of the president of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters.

GENERAL CHANGE OF TIME TABLES.

A general change will be made in the time tables of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sunday, May 26.—Adv.

WILBUR WRIGHT BETTER

Inventor Regains Consciousness
and Speaks to Relatives.

Dayton, Ohio, May 23.—The condition of Wilbur Wright at midnight is slightly improved and attending physicians are hopeful that the improvement will continue.

The inventor has regained consciousness and is able to recognize and speak to members of his family, all of whom are at his bedside.

ROCKEFELLER BUYS AGAIN

Has Paid \$500,000 to Keep
Business from Home Block.

John D. Rockefeller has bought, through William A. White & Sons, Mary E. Bloodgood's house, at No. 14 West 54th street. This is the second purchase within two months of a dwelling near the site being improved with an eight story house for his son.

Since the work on the foundation was begun Mr. Rockefeller, sr., who hoped that this block would retain for a long time its old residential charm, encountered a growing demand for sites there for business use. He ordered his realty representatives to buy or get control of any property that was likely to be altered for business purposes.

Directly opposite the site on which Mr. Rockefeller's home stands and on the adjoining plot on which the building for his son is being erected is the old Kinney house. It was reported that it was about to be bought for a singing club. Mr. Rockefeller got it for less than \$300,000. The house is to be made over into bachelor apartments.

The property just bought from Mrs. Bloodgood will probably be altered for similar purposes. Up to date it has cost Mr. Rockefeller over \$500,000 to keep business out of the block.

DROGGED MILE BY RUNAWAY

Connecticut Horse Breeder Dying from Injuries.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Winsted, Conn., May 23.—Edgar P. Wheeler, of Warren, a prominent breeder of horses, is dying to-night as a result of being dragged nearly a mile by a runaway colt. He was driving the animal to a sulky near his home this afternoon, when an automobile, driven by Professor C. A. Baird, of Columbia University, who had with him Professor James P. Shotwell, also of Columbia University, approached.

The young horse started to run, and Mr. Wheeler's foot was caught in the reins. At last the colt bolted into a field and was caught by a farmer, just as Messrs. Baird and Shotwell, who had followed the runaway in their automobile, arrived.

Wheeler was unconscious, his head being terribly cut and bruised by contact with the rough roadway. He was lifted into the automobile and driven to the home of William L. Hopkins. Doctors said he could not recover. Baird and Shotwell were sorely grieved over the accident.

SHIPS CRASH IN FOG

Pilot Boat Sunk and Passenger Steamer Goes Aground.

A thick fog, which came up suddenly yesterday, was responsible for two mishaps off Sandy Hook and the Ambrose Channel last night. Shortly after 6 p. m. the steamship Birma, of the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Line, went aground off Swinburne Island, while bound for Libau and Rotterdam with fifty cabin and three hundred steerage passengers. She was floated at 10:50 p. m.

At 10:15 p. m. the pilot boat Ambrose Snow sank in the main ship channel as the result of a collision with the Clyde Line freighter Delaware. The two vessels were proceeding in the same direction, and the liner struck the pilot boat on the starboard quarter. She sank almost immediately. The steamer apparently was undamaged.

The fog was dense at the time, and those on watch had no warning of the approaching steamer. All hands took to the small boats, and no lives were lost. Wrecking vessels will endeavor to raise the pilot boat to-morrow. She lies about one-eighth of a mile north by east of the Quick Step Bell Buoy.

EARTHQUAKE IN HAWAII.

Honolulu, May 23.—The island of Hawaii was shaken last night by the severest earthquake experienced in years. Wireless advices report Mauna Loa smoking.

MORE ASBURY PARK TRAINS.

Under Pennsylvania Railroad schedule effective May 28, additional trains between New York and Long Branch and Asbury Park will be operated.—Adv.

TAFT AND HIS FOES BATTLE IN JERSEY

President Speaks in Three Cities in Evening
Following Opening by Colonel Roosevelt
of His Campaign in the State at Noon.

LA FOLLETTE ALSO IN THE FIELD

Streets Lined with Cheering Multitudes, Militia Escort
and Big Audiences Mark Visits of Nation's Head—
Ex-President Also Greeted Enthusiastically.

New Jersey, which holds its Presidential convention primaries on Tuesday, found itself yesterday and last night the field of a tremendous contest for delegates, with President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt entering its confines and Senator La Follette continuing the speechmaking which he began on Wednesday.

The President spoke in the evening at Camden, Burlington and Trenton. He entered New Jersey from Philadelphia, where he spent most of the day.

Before speaking in Camden he motored several miles through the city streets and was loudly cheered. A brigade carrying Chinese lanterns and red fire met him at Burlington, and wildly cheering crowds lined the streets in Trenton through which he was driven.

Everywhere he deprecated the necessity which, he said, had compelled him to enter the raging controversy, saying he was not moved by personal ambition in the matter, but because he felt obliged to warn the people of a crisis in the country's history that threatened constitutional government.

Theodore Roosevelt visited seven Congress districts and four counties in New Jersey, his trip of twenty-five miles attracting crowds that, while not so large as in Pennsylvania, were more demonstrative than his Ohio audiences. He continued his assaults on the "bosses," paying particular attention to William Barnes, jr.

Senator La Follette devoted two hours in his afternoon speech at Trenton to an attack on Colonel Roosevelt. He said if John Sherman ever dreamed that a President of the United States would receive J. Pierpont Morgan before breakfast and agree with him to violate his oath of office he would have included the office of President in the Sherman anti-trust law, as well as the Attorney General and the District Attorneys.

Mr. La Follette said that when Roosevelt became President there were 149 illegal combinations, and that when he left the White House there were 1,020.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Trenton, N. J., May 23.—President Taft entered New Jersey to-night and began a whirlwind campaign for delegates in this the last state in which a Presidential preference primary will be held before the Republican National Convention. He made speeches at Camden and Burlington before finishing his night's work at a huge meeting here.

The President appeared tired, and his voice was husky and lacked power to carry far over the heads of the people who thronged into the armories in which the meetings were held at Camden and here. Nevertheless, he made a straight-forward, earnest presentation of his side of the controversy, into which, he said, the unfair dealing of Theodore Roosevelt had forced him.

"I ask only for justice," he said at each meeting. "I am not asking for favors, but I am as entitled to justice as the humblest citizen in the land."

Again the President took occasion to declare frankly and positively that there was no trace of personal ambition in his campaigning as he is doing. He deplored the necessity of it.

"I am not here to clear my political reputation," he said. "Muckraking magazines and newspapers have made many attacks on me, but I care nothing for them, save as they serve to poison the minds of the people. I am not moved to come here by personal ambition. I could get along with only one term as President. Not so many men get even that," the President chuckled, while the audience laughed with him.

"But I am here because this is a crisis in your country's history which should nerve you to prevent the dangers which are threatening constitutional government."

Busy Day in Philadelphia.

The President had a busy day in Philadelphia at various meetings before he entered embattled New Jersey.

Camden, where he made his first speech, is the county seat of a hot Republican constituency. A delegation drove over to Philadelphia for him in flag trimmed automobiles, and brought him through streets lined with cheering citizens to the 3d Regiment armory.

It was the first time a President of the United States had ever visited Camden. As a result the militia turned out to greet him, and the small boys had more fun than on the annual visit of the big circus.

Crowd Awaiting President.

Long before the President reached the armory there was a throng waiting. The people in charge of the meeting had made a special effort to let the women have a chance to see the distinguished visitor, so the only seats in the place—galleries on three sides of the armory—had been reserved for them. New Jersey is not one of the suffrage states.

The voters stood in a dense mass on the floor of the armory while the President spoke. They were not comfortable by any means. As a result there was a constant stream of people going in and out of the place and a din from the curious youth in the rear of the hall against which the President's voice could not make a great deal of headway.

But Mr. Taft was resignedly cheerful under it all. Especially was he cheerful when he heard Mr. Ayer, in introducing him, liken the ex-President to a

"My friends, I thought when I was out West a while ago that they kept me minding lively, but New Jersey has got the West beaten to a frazzle!" cried Theodore Roosevelt to more than ten thousand men and women in Essex Troop Armory, in the Roseville section of Newark, last night.

"You've kept me going so fast to-day that I couldn't keep up with you!" he shouted at the top of his overworked vocal chords.

"We've got somebody else going, too!" came from the sweating multitude that stood on tiptoe to get a glimpse of the colonel.

"My enemies can't get me going!" the colonel flashed back, and the crowd laughed and cheered so long that Mr. Roosevelt had to interrupt.

"If you would only vote as you shout!" he falsetted merrily.

"Don't worry about New Jersey!" counseled another.

Lets the Other Fellow Worry.

"I'm not worrying about anything. I'm letting the other fellow do that," he shouted as he threw back his head and shook himself. By this time the armory was doing most of the talking, and it was all of the sort that showed its delight in Colonel Roosevelt and its devotion to his candidacy. The speech, which outlined again the colonel's position on the so-called recall of judicial decisions, lasted nearly an hour. It was closely followed by another in Military Park, where more than 8,000 had gathered. From there the colonel was whirled into Jersey City for the last speech of the day.

Yesterday's tour began with a demonstration at the Erie station in Jersey City about 11 o'clock. Colonel Roosevelt was obliged to step out of his private car bound for Paterson and say a few words. At Paterson he spoke to more than 5,000 at the railroad station and to more than 7,000 in the 5th Regiment Armory. At Passaic more than 2,000 heard him in the High School hall, and from then on until he reached Newark, about 9 o'clock, his journey was one of continuous demonstration. The crowds were not so large as they were in Pennsylvania, but they were more demonstrative than they were in Ohio.

The colonel traversed seven Congress districts and four counties—Passaic, Bergen, Essex and Hudson—in twenty-five miles, covering a territory of rich manufacturing districts that support a million and a half of population.

Confident of Twenty-four Delegates.

Everywhere he was accompanied by Borden D. Whiting, chairman of the Roosevelt committee; ex-Governors E. C. Stokes and J. Franklin Fort, Everett Colby and George L. Record, leader of the Roosevelt forces in Hudson County. The Roosevelt people are most confident. They are cocksure of carrying the state on the preferential ballot, and they lay claim to at least twenty of the twenty-four district delegates and the four delegates-at-large.

Colonel Roosevelt's manner of speaking and the character of his remarks throughout the day showed pretty plainly that he regards New Jersey as already won. His speeches contained none of the rancor of personal enmity toward President Taft, and his allusions to the President were of the sort that he indulged in at the mass meeting in Car-